

Rev. George S. J. Hill of Markham, C. W., were elected *Corresponding Members* of the Society.

—————:—————

Descriptions of several supposed new species of CERAMBYCIDÆ in the Collection of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, with observations on some already described.

BY JAMES H. B. BLAND.

In this paper I propose to describe several species of Cerambycidae of which I have not been able to find descriptions and therefore suppose them to be undescribed. In the collection of the Society there are many species of Coleoptera yet unnamed, and I have determined to study them carefully, and if no satisfactory description of them can be found, I will venture to describe them as plainly as possible, and should synonyms be created by so doing (as is often unavoidable), I will cheerfully acknowledge them as such and give the rightful author the priority.

MONILEMA LÆVIGATUM n. sp.

Shining black, smooth; a shallow depression on the disk of the thorax near the posterior margin; a number of deep, irregular punctures about the humeri and the angulation of the elytra.

Hab. Kansas, near the Rocky Mountains.

Body shining black, smooth, elongate, convex. Head feebly punctured, with a longitudinal impressed line on the top. Antennae about two-thirds the length of the body; rather slender. Thorax smooth, a shallow depression on the disk near the posterior margin; lateral tubercle very short, obtuse and nearly obsolete; anterior margin slightly elevated, furnished with short, light colored cilia; a row of deep punctures at the posterior margin. Scutellum broad and rounded, minutely punctured. Elytra smooth, shining, convex and a little shorter than the abdomen; sides suddenly deflexed; between the suture and the angulation of the elytra are two indistinct, longitudinal, elevated lines not reaching the apex (which are better seen when the specimen is held in a certain light); a number of deep, irregular punctures about the humeri, base of epipleurae and extending a short distance down on the angulation of the elytra; tip truncate, slightly rugose. Abdomen minutely punctured, rounded at tip. Legs minutely punctured, with a few scattered punctures of a larger size; tibiae, on the tip and inner edge, and tarsi clothed with short appressed hairs; middle tibiae slightly notched on the outer edge near the tip; tarsi fulvous beneath. Length 9 lines.

This species was collected by Mr. W. J. Howard in Kansas near the Rocky Mountains, and presented to the Society by Mr. Charles Wilt. Three specimens have been examined, in one of which the sides of the thorax have several depressions, and the fourth joint of the antennæ is annulated with cinereous, in the others the antennæ are entirely black; on the disk of the elytra several stray punctures are visible here and there, but in all three specimens the punctures are grouped about the humeri and along the angulation of the elytra.

This species may resemble *M. levidorsale* White, from Mexico, of which a very short and meagre description is given in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1856, p. 407; but the punctation of the elytra seems to be differently arranged.

MONILEMA SUBRUGOSUM n. sp.

Shining black; fourth joint of the antennæ annulated with cinereous; dorsal surface of the thorax opaque; elytra coarsely punctured, somewhat rugose.

Hab. Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

♀. Body elongate, shining black. Head bright on the front and cheeks, opaque on the top, more closely punctured on the front than on the vertex; a slight dorsal impressed line not extending down the front. Antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body, stout, punctured, the punctures on the basal joint deeper and closer, fourth and following joints clothed with very fine, black, silky pubescence, a cinereous annule on the fourth joint. Thorax about as long as broad; disk opaque, sides shining; closely and finely punctured, the punctures larger and more distinct on the sides; a smooth spot on the disk; posterior margin shining, with an uneven row of deep punctures; lateral tubercle obsolete. Scutellum large, broad, rounded and sparsely punctured. Elytra shining black; convex; sides suddenly deflexed; little shorter than the abdomen; coarsely punctured, the punctures closer and more profound at the base about the humeri and at the angulation of the elytra, and more sparse and less deep on the disk, becoming obsolete on the tip which is covered with wavy lines and with the suture rugose. Last dorsal segment of the abdomen extending beyond the elytra, sparsely and distinctly punctured; ventral segments shining, finely punctured, more sparse on the sides, last segment slightly emarginate at tip. Legs stout, densely punctured; tibiæ and tarsi clothed with short black hairs; tarsi fulvous beneath. Length 13 lines.

♂. Smaller and more robust than the ♀, the lateral thoracic tubercle is not visible, the elytra are more roughly and deeply punctured and somewhat rugose, the rugosity extending over the disk and apex alike, and the last dorsal segment of the abdomen does not extend beyond the elytra which are strongly and somewhat abruptly deflexed posteriorly. Length 9 lines.

Were it not for the elongate form, this species might prove to be a variety of *M. crassum* Lec., which I have not seen, and which is said to resemble *M. annulatum* Say, but the species just described seems to have no particular similarity with Say's species, the much more elongate form, the differently shaped thorax, and the narrow form of the elytra, caused by their suddenly deflexed sides, give this species altogether a different appearance. I do not, therefore, see any other but a generic similarity between them.

For a pair of this fine insect, the Society is indebted to Mr. Henry Ulke.

DESMOCERUS ELONGATUS n. sp.

Obscure bluish-black, densely punctured; elytra clothed with golden-yellow hairs.

Hab. Virginia.

♀. Body dull bluish-black, elongate, densely punctured. Head black, irregularly and sparsely punctured; a deep longitudinal sulcus on the vertex. Antennæ clothed with short black hairs; third, fourth and fifth joints slightly nodose. Thorax uneven, transversely rugose; a rather deep impression along the posterior margin; lateral tubercle almost obsolete. Elytra obscure greenish-blue, clothed with golden-yellow hairs which become obsolete towards the tip; anterior portion deeply and closely punctured and somewhat rugose; posterior portion much more finely and regularly punctured. Under surface bluish-black, shining, finely punctured and clothed with short black hairs. Legs rather coarsely punctured and clothed with short black hairs. Length nearly an inch.

Should this species prove to be identical with *D. palliatus*, it will certainly be a singular variety. The 3rd and 4th joints of the antennæ are scarcely more nodose than the 5th joint in *palliatus*; the body is more linear and the elytra are entirely dull greenish-blue. It was collected in Hampshire County, Virginia.

TOXOTUS TRIVITTATUS (Say).

In the early part of the present year we received into the Society's collection, from Mr. George Newman, a very fine ♂ specimen of a *Toxotus*, collected by him in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Upon examination, I find that it answers to the description of *Rhagium trivittatum* Say, in every respect. The great difference in color between this species and *Toxotus* (*Leptura*) *vittiger* Randall, which has been generally supposed to be identical with it, has led me to make a careful examination of them. In a large series of 30 or 35 (♂ and ♀) specimens of *vittiger*, I cannot detect any variation in the coloring, which, excepting the elytral vittæ and the abdomen, is black, and the 3rd joint of the antennæ is half again as long as the 5th; whereas, in *trivittatus* the color is reddish-yellow, and the 3rd and 5th joints of the antennæ are about equal. I, therefore, feel confident that they are distinct species.

GAUROTES ABDOMINALIS n. sp.

Black; antennæ, except first and second joints, legs and abdomen fulvous; elytra bright metallic green.

Hab. Virginia.

Body black, punctured, clothed with short, yellowish hairs. Head very closely punctured on the vertex; mouth piceous. Antennæ fulvous, first and second joints black. Thorax black, shining, slightly punctured; suddenly contracted anteriorly and slightly posteriorly, with a dorsal sulcus and an anterior and a posterior impressed band. Scutellum black, somewhat conical and rounded at tip. Elytra bright metallic green, distinctly and profoundly punctured; humeri prominent; tip slightly truncate. Abdomen and legs fulvous. Length 5 lines.

This species closely resembles *G. cyauipennis* (Say), of which it may possibly prove to be a variety; but the form of the thorax and the color of the abdomen and the first and second joints of the antennæ, are so different, that I believe it to be a distinct species. It was collected in Hampshire Co. Va., and presented to the Society by Dr. T. B. Wilson.

EBURIA? ULKEI n. sp.

Dark piceous; head deeply impressed in front and having two crest-like elevations at the base of the antennæ, separated by a dorsal stria; thorax scabrous, lateral spine long and very acute; a small, round, orange-colored elevation at the base of each elytron between the humerus and scutellum.

Hab. Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

♀. Body elongate, dark piceous. Head punctured, disk of the throat smooth, shining, sides obliquely wrinkled; front hairy, deeply impressed; two oblique, sulcate, somewhat acute elevations at the base of the antennæ, separated by a dorsal stria and giving the front the appearance of being horned or eared; on the vertex, between the eyes, are two longitudinal elevations thickened posteriorly but not extending beyond the eyes and also separated by the dorsal stria; eyes large, prominent and coarsely granulated; palpi reddish-brown; mandibles strong, acute, rugose at base. Antennæ about as long as the body, clothed with light colored hairs; 11-jointed, first joint robust, rather long, clavate and roughly punctured with a longitudinal, abbreviated groove on the outside, second joint very short, third joint longer than the fourth, the following joints about equal. Thorax scabrous; disk with two obtuse elevations and a smooth spot behind them; lateral spine prominent and acute; an obtuse elevation on each side before the spine; posterior margin depressed, rather smooth; anterior margin fringed with light colored cilia. Scutellum quadrate. Elytra broader than the thorax, smooth, except a few indistinct scattered punctures about the base; three longitudinal elevated lines on each elytron, becoming obsolete on the tip, the lateral one, which is on a line with the humerus, is somewhat uneven and acute, the other two are not so distinct; between the humerus and scutellum there is a small, round, orange-colored elevation from which proceeds the innermost elevated line; humerus prominent, with a small obtuse tubercle below; tip with two rather short, acute, terminal spines. Legs slender; each femur armed with two terminal spurs which are obsolete on the anterior pair; tibiæ and tarsi yellowish sericeous. Length 13 lines.

In the male specimen the antennæ are half again as long as the body and the elevated lines of the elytra are obsolete.

Although I have referred this species to the genus *Eburia*, I have some doubts of it being properly located, as it seems to differ in several particulars, which may be of enough importance to be recognized as a separate genus. The sculpture of the head (of which Fig. 1 will give an idea), is very remarkable.

I have named this species after my friend Mr. Henry Ulke, whose labor and zeal in Entomology, I endeavor to acknowledge, and to whose liberality the Society is indebted for this and many other valuable additions to its collection.



Fig. 1.

ERIPHUS PEARSALLI n. sp.

Rufo-sanguineous, hairy; elytra with a black dilated sutural vitta.

Hab. Nebraska.

Body rufo-sanguineous, shining, punctured. Antennæ black, second joint dark rufous. Thorax convex, rounded, with a few scattered punctures furnishing long, erect, blackish hairs. Elytra regularly and deeply punctured, the punctures becoming larger and more distant towards the base; clothed with long blackish hairs which are erect at base and prostrate and shorter towards the apex of the elytra; a black sutural vitta commencing at the anterior third and gradually dilated posteriorly, where it is rounded to the suture but does not quite reach the tip. Post-pectus black. Legs rufous; femora, anterior and middle tibiæ black at tips; posterior tibiæ and tarsi black. Length 5 lines.

Collected near Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri, by Mr. John Pearsall after whom I have named it. This species was received into the collection of the Society as *E. discoideus* (Say), but I find upon comparison with Say's description that it is quite distinct, and I have not been able to refer it to any other description. It differs from *discoideus* by not having a black head and scutellum, by the punctation of the thorax not being deep, by the hairs on the elytra not being very short and obsolete, and by the color of the feet, which, however, as with *suturalis*, is subject to variation. From *rutulans* it differs by not having the head and feet entirely black. From *suturalis* by the punctation of the thorax being more distinct, by the color of the second joint of the antennæ being dark rufous, by the punctures of the elytra being more numerous and comparatively smaller, by the presence of the sutural vitta, and by the size which is greater. From *ruber* it differs by the color of the antennæ, by the much more distinct punctation of the thorax, and by the presence of the sutural vitta. It may possibly prove to be a variety of one of the above species after more specimens have been accumulated, but at present it is quite as distinct as some of the species now recognized.

CROSSIDIUS PULCHRIOR n. sp.

Rufo-testaceous; antennæ, head, base and the large mark on the disk of the elytra, postpectus and legs black.

Hab. Nebraska.

♀. Body punctured and clothed with pale hairs. Head black, roughly punctured; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, black, punctured.

Thorax convex, rounded on the sides, broader than long, bright rufous above, paler beneath, regularly and distinctly punctured. Scutellum black. Elytra rufo-testaceous; a large black mark on the disk occupying more than half the superficies, suddenly dilated posteriorly, but not quite reaching the lateral margin or apex of the elytra, its anterior outline is suddenly contracted to the suture above the middle and extends upwards to the scutellum and from thence across, covering the humerus (see Fig. 2); deeply and closely punctured, the punctures becoming larger towards the base; tip rounded, unarmed. Abdomen rufo-testaceous. Postpectus black. Legs black, clothed with pale hairs which are longer on the posterior pair. Length 4 lines.

Fig. 2.



This beautiful little insect was collected by Mr. John Pearsall, on a flower, near Fort Benton on the upper Missouri. It is closely allied to *C. pulchellus* Lec., but is quite distinct by its color; the punctuation of the elytra is closer and more distinct and the sides of the thorax are rounded and not angulated.

I will here state that in the four specimens of *C. pulchellus* Lec., in the collection of the Society, there seems to be some variation in the markings of the sexes. In the two ♂ specimens the thorax is entirely black above and beneath and the first and second segments of the abdomen are blackish. In the two ♀ specimens the sides of the thorax beneath are yellowish and also all the segments of the abdomen. In one ♀ the lateral outline of the large spot on the elytra is dilated posteriorly, as in *pulchrior*; in the other three specimens it continues straight to the tip.

CLYTUS (RHOPALOMERUS) ARANEIFORMIS (Oliv.).

A specimen of this pretty insect was captured on a wood-wharf in Philadelphia, by Mr. J. D. Dowling, and presented by him to the Society. Olivier described and figured it (*Ent.* 4, 61, No. 70, Pl. 7, fig. 90) as coming from St. Domingo, and never having heard before of its occurrence in the United States. I propose here to give a detailed description of it and a figure to convey a better idea of the markings of the elytra, as represented in the specimen before me; the figure given by Olivier being poorly executed, does not show the markings of the elytra correctly.

Fig. 3.



Black; head finely punctured, covered with whitish pubescence which is parted on the front between the eyes; mouth rufous. mandibles tipped

with black. Antennæ rufous, first joint long and clavate, second joint very short, third and fourth equal, both together about as long as the first, fifth and following joints suddenly larger and strongly serrate, last joint attenuated. Thorax black, finely punctured, clothed with whitish pubescence, convex, sides rounded; two small tubercles on each side; on the disk there are apparently three series of interrupted, transverse, acute carinæ; a rufous spot beneath between the anterior coxæ. Scutellum black, margined with whitish. Elytra slightly attenuated posteriorly; velvety-black, brownish about the base; a narrow, somewhat oblique, whitish band extending from the humerus to the suture down which it continues to the anterior third, where it becomes suddenly angulated upwards and then downwards, forming half of the letter M; a little above the posterior third, on the suture, there is a hook-shaped white mark which is suddenly dilated at the posterior fourth into a knob, from thence it margins the suture and tip of the elytron; a small dot at the posterior third near the lateral margin (which may, in some specimens, become confluent with the hook-shaped mark, nearly opposite, on the suture); tip rounded from the suture and armed with a strong acute spine. Postpectus and abdomen rufous, blackish on the sides; between the middle coxæ commences a narrow, oblique, white band which extends along the side of the postpectus, and reaches the margin of the elytron where it suddenly expands into a knob; a white spot behind the posterior coxæ, and two very small, approximate white spots before and between the coxæ; first, second and third segments of the abdomen marked on the sides with white, the second segment bearing the largest mark. Coxæ and legs rufous, hairy, posterior pair very long; femora clavate, muricate and armed at their tips with two strong acute spurs which are obsolete on the anterior pair; posterior femora tipped with black; tibiæ flattened, terminal spurs long and acute on the posterior pair. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The markings on the elytra and abdomen are composed of white scale-like hairs which lie close to the surface of the body. This species belongs to Chevrolat's division, *Rhopalomerus*.

CALLIDIUM? ALBOFASCIATUM n. sp.

Black; antennæ brown, third joint twice the length of the fourth; each elytron with two white transverse marks.

Hab. Pennsylvania.

Body black, long, narrow and somewhat flat, hairy, punctured. Head

finely punctured; mouth fulvous; eyes with golden reflections. Antennæ brown, filiform, nearly as long as the body, beset on the inside with rather long, stiff, whitish hairs; 11-jointed, second joint very short, third joint twice the length of the fourth which is shorter than the fifth. Thorax black on the disk, brownish on the sides and beneath, wider than the head, narrowed posteriorly, sides rounded, distinctly and irregularly punctured; three rather indistinct smooth elevations on the disk. Scutellum large and rounded. Elytra rather wider than the thorax, finely punctured; deeply impressed on the suture behind the scutellum; on each elytron, before the middle, there is a somewhat oblique, narrow, white mark, slightly angulated on the lateral margin but not reaching the suture, and at the posterior fourth, a broader, transverse, white mark, not confluent with either the lateral margin or the suture; tip rounded, entire. Abdomen black; coxæ fulvous. (Unfortunately the legs are missing.) Length 3 lines, breadth less than one line.

At first appearance this insect looks like a small variety of *C. varians*, the markings of the elytra have the same position, but the form of the body is much more linear. The difference in the antennæ is sufficient to render it distinct and probably refer it to another genus; in this species the third joint of the antennæ is twice as long as the fourth, whereas in *C. varians* the third, fourth and fifth joints are about equal. It was collected in the neighborhood of Philadelphia by Mr. George Newman, and presented by him to the Society.

CALLIDIUM (PHYMATODES) SEMICIRCULARIS n. sp.

Reddish-brown; a white band on each elytron enclosing a rather large, semicircular, black spot.

Hab. Pennsylvania.

Body reddish-brown, clothed with rather long whitish hairs. Antennæ brown, basal joint reddish-brown, sparsely clothed with long white bristly hairs. Thorax flattened, rounded on the sides, with a smooth dorsal line. Scutellum covered with whitish pubescence. Elytra black, ante-
rior third reddish-brown; a little above the middle on the lateral margin of each elytron commences a white band which is angulated anteriorly and becomes confluent with the suture down which it extends in a narrow line to the posterior fourth where it widens and crosses again to the lateral margin, enclosing a rather large semicircular black spot (see Fig. 4); clothed with whitish hairs which are long



Fig. 4.

and erect at the base and very short and prostrate towards the tip. Abdomen brownish-black, densely hairy; femora reddish-brown, posterior pair very large and strongly clavate; tibiæ brown, with long whitish hairs; tarsi brown. Length 5 lines.

This insect has been for some time considered a variety of *C. varians*, but the markings of the elytra are so peculiar, that I have been prompted to describe it as distinct. The posterior thighs are larger than in any specimen of a large series of *variens* now before me, and I cannot detect in any of them an inclination to vary as in the specimen I have just described. For this beautiful insect the Society is indebted to Mr. George Newman, who collected it in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

PURPURICENUS HUMERALIS (Oliv.).

In the collection of the Society there are two beautiful varieties of this fine insect, both captured in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and presented by Mr. George Newman.

A large male specimen, measuring nearly an inch in length, has almost the anterior half of the elytra, except the scutellum, covered with the bright red color. The tubercles on the disk of the thorax, the humeri and the elevated lines on the elytra are more prominent than in any specimen of *humeralis* that I have seen. The mark of the elytra is the same as in *axillaris*, but the color is bright red, the punctation is closer, deeper and more distinct, the suture is obtusely armed, and the size is much greater. However, this being an intermediate variety between *humeralis* and *axillaris*, it is probable that varieties will yet occur which will prove that they all belong to the same species.

In a female specimen the variation is beautiful. The humeral marks of the elytra are shaped as usual, but are of a brilliant vermilion color; on the disk and on each side of the thorax there is a blotch of the same color, covering the tubercles which are, however, somewhat blackish at their tips; the mark on the disk is triangular, and the tubercles are prominent and acute.

In some specimens the humeral marks of the elytra do not reach the scutellum which is always black, and the color varies from a bright orange to a bright vermilion.